

The Arctic Council and Indigenous Engagement

Annex 3 to the MEMA Report Part I



What the Arctic Council has recommended or stated about the engagement of Permanent Participants in the work of the Council

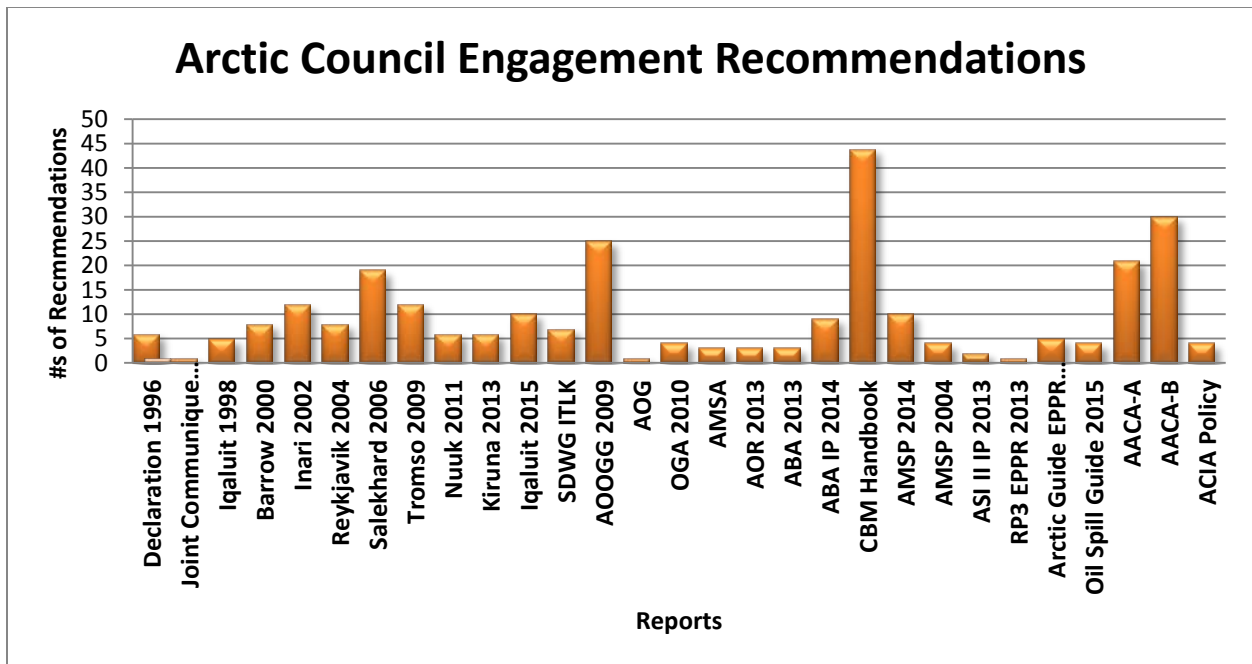
Annex 3 to the *Meaningful Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Marine Activities (MEMA) Part I Report* May 2017. This is a compilation of recommendations from 18 Arctic Council Reports and 11 Ministerial Declarations supporting the MEMA Part I Report.

Arctic Council and Indigenous Engagement

Annex to the Meaningful Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Communities in Marine Activities (MEMA) Report Part 1: Arctic Council and Indigenous Engagement. A compilation of Arctic Council Recommendations and Statements concerning Engagement of Indigenous Peoples culled from 18 Documents + 11 Ministerial Declarations.

Source Documents

Declaration 1996	(6)
Joint Communiqué 1996	(1)
Iqaluit 1998	(5)
Barrow 2000	(8)
Inari 2002	(12)
Reykjavik 2004	(8)
Salekhard 2006	(19)
Tromsø 2009	(12)
Nuuk 2011	(6)
Kiruna 2013	(6)
Iqaluit 2015	(10)
SDWG TLK Recommendations for Incorporating Traditional and Local Knowledge in the Work of the Arctic Council	(7)
AOOGG 2009	(25)
AOG (Summary Report) 2007	(1)
OGA 2010	(4)
AMSA	(3)
AOR 2013	(3)
ABA 2013	(3)
ABA IP 2014	(9)
CBM Handbook 2010	(44)
AMSP 2014	(10)
AMSP 2004	(4)
ASI II IP 2013	(2)
RP3 EPPR 2013	(1)
Arctic Guide EPPR 2008	(5)
Oil Spill Guide Snow and Ice EPPR 2015	(4)
AACA-A	(21)
AACA-B	(30)
ACIA Policy Document	(4)
Total Recommendations and Statements	(272)



In order to place these recommendations in context of meaningful engagement they are arranged according to fundamental components of meaningful engagement derived from the preliminary analysis of entries in the initial information database containing recommendations, guidance, policies, laws, regulations, and statements from Governments, Indigenous Peoples, Industry, Academia, and NGOs (See MEMA Report Part 1).

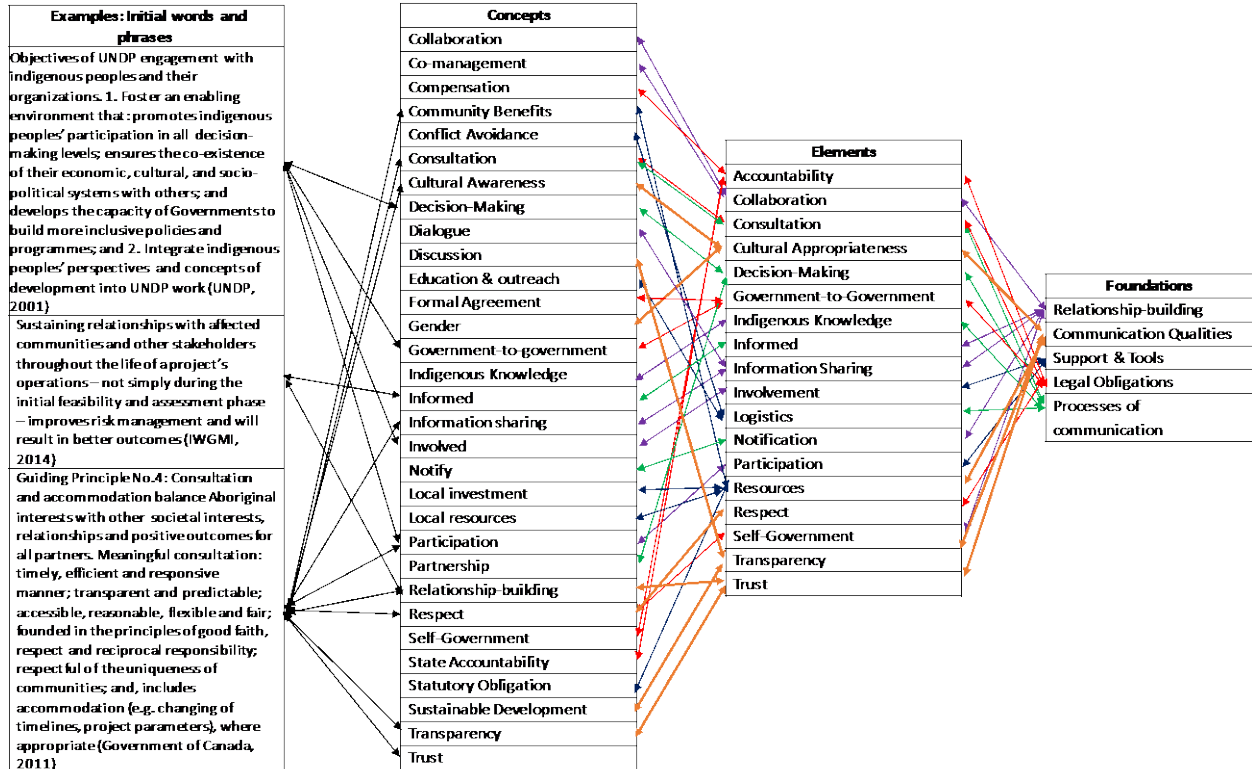


Figure 1. Process of analyzing words and phrases (preliminary results).

Arctic Council Recommendations and Declarations Arranged by Foundational Components and Elements of Meaningful Engagement

(Foundation Component) Relationship Building

(Elements)	Number of Arctic Council Recommendations
Collaboration	(56)
Participation	(26)
Information Sharing	(33)
Involved	(10)
Indigenous Knowledge	(61)

(Foundation Component) Quality of Communications

(Elements)	
Culturally Appropriate	(23)
Transparency	(6)
Respect	(13)
Trust	(3)

(Foundation Component) Processes of Communication

(Elements)	
Notification	(0)
Informing	(4)
Consultation	(18)
Decision Making	(4)

(Foundation Component) Available Support & Tools

(Elements)	
Logistics	(0)
Resources	(28)

(Foundation Component) Legal Obligations

(Elements)	
Government to Government	(0)
Self-Government	(0)
Consultation (legal)	(0)
Accountability	(3)

	Relationship Building					Quality of Communications				Processes of Communication				Support & Tools		Legal Obligations			
	Collaboration	Participation	Information Sharing	Involved	Indigenous Knowledge	Culturally Appropriate	Transparency	Respect	Trust	Notification	Informing	Consultation	Decision-Making	Logistics	Resources	Government-to-Government	Self-Government	Consultation (legal)	Accountability
Declaration 1996	1	1			1			1				2							
Joint Communiqué 1996		1																	
Iqaluit 1998				1	1							2			1				
Barrow 2000		2		1				3							2				
Inari 2002	2	2			3			1	1			2	1						
Reykjavik 2004	2	1	1		2							2							

Salekhard 2006		4	1	2	5	2					1	1		3				
Tromso 2009		1	1	2	2	1		1			1			3				
Nuuk 2011		1	1		2			1						1				
Kiruna 2013	1	1	1		1			2										
Iqaluit 2015	1	2			2	3		1						1				
SDWG TLK Recommendations					7													
AOOGG 2009		3	3	2	7	5				3	6							
AOG (Summary Report) 2007	2				1						1							
OGA 2010			1															
AMSA		1	1		1									1				
AOR 2013					1													
ABA 2013	1		2															
ABA IP 2014		2	2		5													
CBM Handbook 2010	16		1		1	8	5	3	1		1			5				3
AMSP 2014	3		1		4						1	1						
AMSP 2004		2	1		1													
ASI II IP 2013	2																	
RP3 EPPR 2013		1																
Arctic Guide EPPR 2003	2	1			1									1				
Oil Spill Guide Snow and Ice EPPR 2015			2		1							1						
AACA-A	6		5		5		1		1					2				
AACA-B	7		7	1	7	2								7				
ACIA Policy			2	1										1				

Declaration 1996: Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council 1996

Joint Communiqué 1996: Joint Communiqué of the Governments of the Arctic Countries on the Establishment of the Arctic Council 1996

Iqaluit 1998: The Iqaluit Declaration 1998

Barrow 2000: The Barrow Declaration 2000

Inari 2002: The Inari Declaration 2002

Reykjavik 2004: The Reykjavik Declaration 2004

Salekhard 2006: The Salekhard Declaration 2006

Tromso 2009: The Tromso Declaration 2009

Nuuk 2011: The Nuuk Declaration 2011

Kiruna 2013: The Kiruna Declaration

Iqaluit 2015: The Iqaluit Declaration 2015

SDWG ITLK: Traditional and Local Knowledge Principles

AOOGG 2009: Arctic Offshore Oil and Gas Guidelines 2009

AOG (Summary Report) 2007: AMAP Arctic Oil and Gas Summary Report

OGA 2010: AMAP Oil and Gas Activities in the Arctic: Effects and Potential Effects

AMSA: Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment 2009

AOR 2013: Arctic Ocean Review II

ABA 2013: CAFF Arctic Biodiversity Assessment

ABA IP 2014: CAFF Arctic Biodiversity Assessment Implementation Plan

CBM Handbook 2010: CAFF Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Handbook

AMSP 2014: Arctic Marine Strategic Plan 2015-2025

AMSP 2004: Arctic Marine Strategic Plan 2004-2014.

ASI II IP 2013: Arctic Social Indicators Report II

RP3 EPPR 2013: EPPR Recommended Practices for Pollution Prevention

Arctic Guide EPPR 2008: EPPR Arctic Guide for Spill Response

Oil Spill Guide 2015: Guide to Oil Spill Response in Snow and Ice Conditions EPPR 2015.

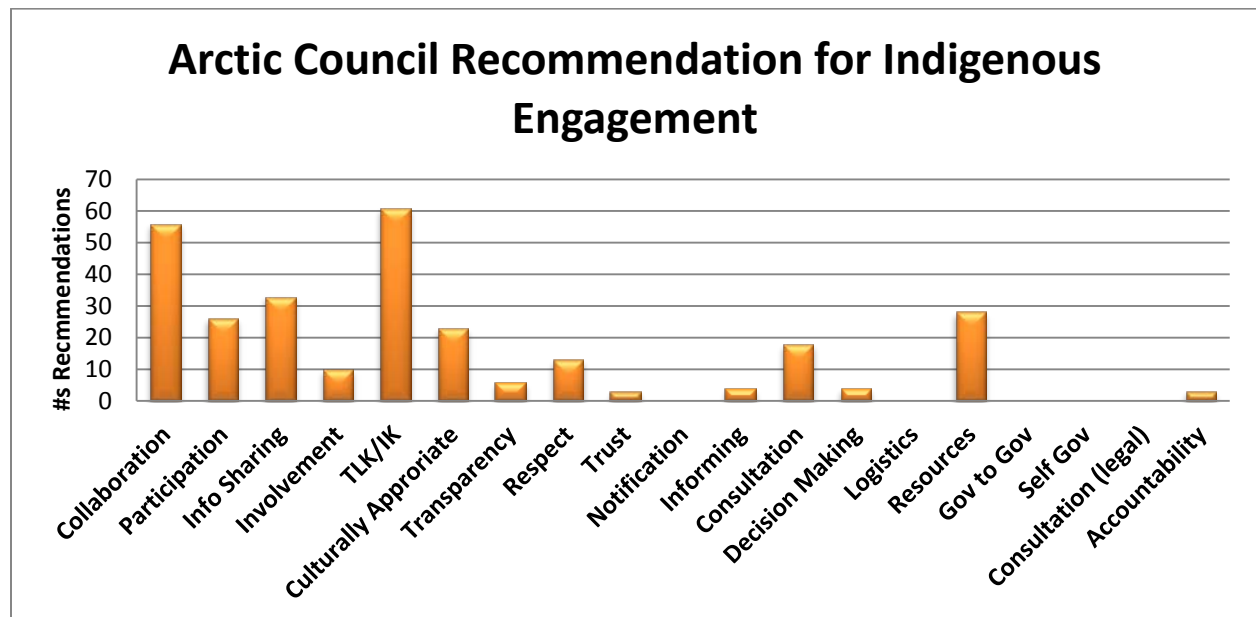
AACA-A: Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic Part A

AACA-B: Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic Part B

ACIA Policy: Arctic Climate Impact Assessment Policy Recommendations Report

Notes: Some caveats should be noted about these recommendations and statements:

- Documents to be approved at the 2017 Ministerial have not been included in these recommendations and will be updated after approval.
- Some recommendations or statements related to more than one component or element of meaningful engagement, but were assigned to only one place. So, there may be instances where they belong under multiple categories.
- Some entries express more than one recommendation, in a few cases these were left as a single recommendation with multiple parts, in other cases these were split out as separate recommendations. This was dealt with on a case-by-case basis depending on the context of the recommendation.
- Some recommendations and statements are not specific for marine activities but are applicable.



Relationship-Building

COLLABORATION

- Declaration 1996: RECOGNIZING the valuable contribution and support of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Saami Council, and the Association of the Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the development of the Arctic Council;
- Inari 2002: **Reaffirming** the commitment of the Governments of the Arctic States and indigenous peoples¹ to work together to promote sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic region with increased focus on climate change, sustainable use of resources and human development in the Arctic;
- Inari 2002: 11. Note with satisfaction the inclusion of Arctic concerns in the Plan of implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, especially those dealing with the eradication of poverty among indigenous communities, the impact of climate change, the actions to reduce POPs and other pollutants, oceanic issues, as well as sustainable use of natural resources;
- Reykjavik 2004: **Reaffirm** the vital role of Arctic residents, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in sustainable development in the Arctic, taking note of the possible impacts of development on the traditional sources of their livelihood,
- Reykjavik 2004: Request PAME to conduct a comprehensive Arctic marine shipping assessment as outlined in the AMSP under the guidance of Canada, Finland and the United States as lead countries and in collaboration with the EPPR working group and other working groups of the Arctic Council and Permanent Participants as relevant,
- Kiruna 2013: **Recognize** that adaptation to the impacts of climate change is a challenge for the Arctic, and the need for strengthened collaboration with Arctic indigenous peoples and other residents, governments and industry, **welcome** the reports, key findings and on-going work on the Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic initiative, and **decide** to continue the work on enhancing the capacity of decision-makers to manage climate risks including through an on-line information portal and through improved predictions of combined effects,
- Iqaluit 2015: **9. Recognize** the importance of improving health, mental wellness and resilience in Arctic communities, **welcome** the progress made through the Circumpolar Mental Wellness Symposium and the review of cancer among indigenous peoples, and **encourage** continued collaborative and innovative approaches to address health issues in the Arctic,
- AOG R 5: Consideration should be given to securing lasting benefits from oil and gas activities for Arctic residents, for example through the establishment of infrastructure and health-care facilities, so that northern economies and people benefit over the longer-term and so that infrastructure and services are maintained in the period after the activity has declined or ceased.
- AOG R 25: Emergency preparedness should be of the highest levels, including continued review

of contingency plans, training of crews to operate and maintain equipment, and conducting regular (and unscheduled) response drills. Cooperation and emergency communications between operators and local, regional, national and international authorities on routes and schedules of transport and response capabilities need to be established and maintained.

ABA. Monitoring approaches. The level of involvement by local peoples beyond project development and planning to include analysis can contribute to longer-term capacity and implementation benefits beyond just the collected data. (in decreasing scale of local involvement); Fully autonomous local monitoring; Collaborative monitoring with local data interpretation; Collaborative monitoring with external data interpretation; Externally driven monitoring with local data collectors; Externally driven, researcher executed monitoring (19.4.3.1).

CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead*: Building a relationship with an organization that has qualified personnel to spend sufficient time on the design and development is important. A diverse team of collaborators with different types of expertise, from academia to community leaders and government officials, is essential.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead*: A researcher needs to already have or work on establishing a relationship with a person or a group in the community who will actually do the project.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead*: Unless he/she lives there, a researcher needs to partner with a local person or local organization, who would work with them to provide training and other support.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead*: Allocate sufficient time and resources for local project staff training.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Prepare for the unexpected*: Being flexible and willing to change things is important.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Prepare for the unexpected*: Maintain a presence in the community at all times: it's important to have the right person on site to address emerging issues in a timely manner.

CBM HB. 4.1 Community based monitoring is an invaluable component of any large-scale monitoring, since without local residents it is impossible to collect year-around data in the vast Arctic region.

CBM HB. 4.1 Community based monitoring is based on human relationships. What is invested in that relationship will define what the final result will be. It's a fine balance between give and take.

CBM HB. 4.1 Local people should contribute their time to collect information on their own.

CBM HB. 4.1 Good relationships with communities are the key to success.

CBM HB. 4.2.1 The community based monitoring component should be planned at the time of the project design and proposal development, on par with all other project activities. [It may not be possible to accomplish all suggested planning phase tasks due to a lack of resources, or time, or both. This should not be a deal breaker as almost no project has been able to accomplish all of these tasks. However, the more tasks are checked on the list, the fewer problems will surface later in the project.]

CBM HB. 4.2.1 Collaboration: build a team. As every project leader emphasized in Section 3, community based monitoring is rooted in collaborative research. Building relationships with potential communities, researchers, and other partners is essential for its success.

It is important to understand that social scientists are indispensable in developing appropriate research methods even if the project is aimed at monitoring for biological resources, including biosampling and other “hard science” research.

CBM HB 4.2.1 Planning. Be prepared in advance: get project data organization system in place: Once the decision on the type of community based monitoring for the project has been made and the methods suitable for this type are determined, it should become clear what kind of data may be generated. Being able to design a data organization and storage system prior to the collection of data is a big advantage. Unfortunately, data management, analysis and reporting are often overlooked and under-budgeted components that should be addressed at the beginning of the project. While programs such as Excel and Microsoft Access are quite common, many other software packages require an expert, who can guide the process of data gathering and storage. For projects that are part of larger research programs, data management requirements are often more specific. For community based monitoring projects, this often presents a problem, as their data often does not fit into the moulds created for other disciplines. Community based monitoring data can come in many different formats and media, and designing a system that accommodates all of them is a challenge that should not be underestimated. There are many resources available for data management. The more complex the program, the harder it is for a nonspecialist to work with it. (See Appendix 1.)

CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Find reliable local project staff: Finding the right person to do the job in the community is crucial. When the community leadership is interested and supportive of the activities, they will recommend local community members who will be appropriate for the project. Adequate compensation could also help retain the most capable people. Scheduling project work with consideration for harvesting activities could help avoid problems with absenteeism.

CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Ensure work oversight and quality control: Regardless of the amount of training, there will be difficulties in execution, following rules and procedures. Maintaining flexibility in how activities are organized and expedient feedback are needed to successfully deal with these issues.

CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Engage in on-going communication: In most Community based monitoring projects, researchers do not reside in the communities where activities are taking place. All possible technology options should be explored to keep in touch weekly.

AMSP 2014 7.2.8. Actively support efforts, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to:

- reduce long range pollution accumulating in the Arctic marine food-chains, and;
- address climate change and ocean acidification by reducing emissions and implementing adaptation measures, as a matter of urgency.

AMSP 2014 7.2.10. Develop a pan-Arctic network of marine protected areas, based on the best available knowledge, to strengthen marine ecosystem resilience and contribute to human wellbeing, including traditional ways of life.

AMSP 2014 7.3.12. Strategic Actions: Strengthen the dialogue with relevant business, industry and environmental stakeholders and Arctic inhabitants in order to foster conservation and sustainable use of the Arctic marine environment.

ASI-II IP Page 288. Community engagement in monitoring. In addition to conventional data sources, such as government statistical offices, NGOs, etc., an Arctic human development monitoring system should consider how to incorporate community self-monitoring, for which appropriate methodologies will need to be developed and tested in close collaboration with the communities involved. Self-monitoring is critical for ensuring relevance, accessibility and high resolution of data collection. It is also important for increasing potential community benefits from such monitoring.

ASI-II IP Page 293. Engaging local communities, non-government organizations and private parties in developing and conducting locally-focused social indicators monitoring projects, including community self monitoring. The methodology for such projects would be created via collaboration among communities, stakeholders and scientists.

EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6) para 5. Communicating and coordinating with indigenous peoples regarding industrial or development activities and response plans can be an important factor in mitigating or even avoiding accidents and environmental emergencies. An example could be a shipping company communicating with indigenous peoples prior to voyages into remote Arctic communities. Timing can be mutually agreed upon to serve both the company's purposes and aboriginal hunting activities that may be impacted by ice navigation.

EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6) para 6. The APELL (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level) part of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) process can also be used as an instrument for cooperative measures among authorities and indigenous peoples. APELL has been developed in response to several major industrial accidents. It is based on the need to develop tools to assist communities to deal with technological or man-made disasters. The objectives of the program are to create or increase community awareness of local potential hazards and to develop cooperative plans to respond to emergencies that these hazards may cause.

AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 7. Indigenous peoples and Arctic communities should have prominent roles in defining the adaptation risks and responses. (pg 7)

AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 8. Community-based monitoring can be an invaluable component of any large-scale monitoring, since without local inhabitants it is harder to collect year-round ground-based data in the Arctic.

AACA (A) Arctic Resilience Pg 12. Notably, community-based monitoring involving local people in the program can help reduce cost while increasing the spatial and temporal components of a monitoring program—and supporting community livelihoods.

AACA (A) Monitoring, Surveillance, Research Pg 16. Arctic States should work in collaboration with indigenous peoples and Arctic communities, and stakeholders to assess the interaction between global changes and Arctic biodiversity, and develop strategies to address negative impacts.

AACA (A) Policy and Planning Pg 17. Creating a community led expert group/team/network on vulnerability and adaptation would benefit Arctic people as well as influence policy.

AACA (A) Policy and Planning Pg 18. Encouraging and fostering Arctic vulnerability and adaptation-related collaborations, meetings and projects would also be beneficial.

AACA (B) Pg 16. Other factors linked to the above were a community-based project design, in-depth understanding of user needs, and internal and external expertise. (pg 16)

AACA (B) Pg 17. Success was predicated on the ability of these diverse groups to develop a shared vision for the initiative and to work cooperatively together to meet common objectives.

AACA (B) Pg 17. Open-mindedness, sensitivity, flexibility and innovative thinking were cited as positive characteristics leading to successful partnership arrangements.

AACA (B) Pg 17. A willingness to share resources (e.g. financial, office space, data, and translators) was noted as a key value to partnership arrangements.

AACA (B) Effective communication for target audience Pg 18. A community-based study design often provided the basis for the successful delivery of awareness-raising activities.

AACA (B) Focus on adaptation at the community level 34. Therefore, it was recommended that further delving into successful methods to access and communicate personal accounts at the community level would be beneficial.

AACA (B) Focus on particular success or challenge factors 35. For example, as noted in the report, partnerships are integral to adaptation activities; however, it was not always clear what elements determined whether or not a partnership arrangement would be effective.

PARTICIPATION

Declaration 1996: The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to:

(a) provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.

Joint Communiqué 1996: Ministers noted that the indigenous people of the Arctic have played an important role in the negotiations to create the Arctic Council. The Declaration provides for their full consultation and involvement in the Arctic Council. To this end, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council, and the Association of the Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation, are named as Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council. Provision is also made for additional organizations representing Arctic indigenous people to become Permanent Participants.

Barrow 2000: 2. decide further that this Committee, which will be a subsidiary body of the Council, will provide a mechanism to supervise the implementation of ACAP, and will report to the Senior Arctic Officials (SAOs), and be composed of representatives of Arctic States and Permanent Participants, with the active involvement of the chairs of the Council's working groups and the Council's Observers;

Barrow 2000: request that the Sustainable Development Working Group pay particular attention to proposals from the Permanent Participants directed at improving human health in indigenous communities;

Inari 2002: **Acknowledging** the character of the Arctic Council as a unique partnership among Governments and organizations representing indigenous peoples and communities in the Arctic;

- Inari 2002: **Welcoming** increased participation of the indigenous peoples in the work of the Arctic Council and its subsidiary bodies;
- Reykjavik 2004: **Recognizing** the role and increased participation of indigenous peoples' in the work of the Arctic Council and its subsidiary bodies,
- Salekhard 2006: **Recognizing** the role and increased participation of Arctic indigenous peoples' organizations in the work of the Arctic Council and its subsidiary bodies,
- Salekhard 2006: **Emphasize** the importance of climate change in the context of the IPY, and to achieve a legacy of enhanced capacity of Arctic peoples to adapt to environmental, economic and social changes in their regions, and enabling Arctic peoples to participate in and benefit from scientific research,
- Salekhard 2006: **Welcome** the initiative of developing ACAP partnerships with the Permanent Participants to identify and remove local sources of contamination and improve environmental conditions in indigenous communities,
- Salekhard 2006: **Take note of** the progress report on the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA) and **encourage** the participating Arctic States and Permanent Participants to provide necessary information so that the full AMSA report, including traditional uses of the offshore by Arctic Indigenous peoples, can be delivered to the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in 2008,
- Tromsø 2009: **Recognize** the valuable contribution of the Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) process as an IPY legacy to enhance coordination of multidisciplinary Arctic data acquisition, management, access and dissemination, **encourage** the continuation of this work with emphasis on improving sustained long term observation, and **welcome** the participation of indigenous organizations in future work,
- Nuuk 2011: **Note with appreciation and welcome** the priority placed on human health issues during the Danish chairmanship, **take note** of the Arctic Health Ministers' Meeting held in Nuuk in February 2011, **recognize** the continued health challenges and **note** the need to improve physical and mental health and well-being and empowerment of indigenous peoples and residents of Arctic communities,
- Kiruna 2013: **Recognize** that adaptation to the impacts of climate change is a challenge for the Arctic, and the need for strengthened collaboration with Arctic indigenous peoples and other residents, governments and industry, **welcome** the reports, key findings and on-going work on the Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic initiative, and **decide** to continue the work on enhancing the capacity of decision-makers to manage climate risks including through an on-line information portal and through improved predictions of combined effects,
- Iqaluit 2015: **21. Acknowledge** the cultural and nutritional importance of traditional and local foods, including from marine living resources in the Arctic, and **welcome** project proposals to assess and promote food security,
- Iqaluit 2015: **37. Welcome** the outcomes of the Arctic Biodiversity Congress, **recognize** with appreciation the contribution of permanent participants, observer countries, organizations and stakeholders, and **instruct** Senior Arctic Officials to determine how these outcomes can inform the broader work of the Council,
- AOOGG 1.6 Management of Arctic oil and gas activities and their effects on the Arctic offshore

and near shore areas requires participation of governments, the public, non-governmental organizations and operators. In order to implement these Guidelines, institutional mechanisms or capabilities are required at the local, national and regional levels to:

- enable government agencies, local communities and non-governmental organizations to participate as appropriate in environmental management.

AOOGG 2.2 Arctic States, in cooperation with the oil and gas industry, should address the economic, social, health and educational needs based on equal partnership with indigenous people

AOOGG 2.4 pursue regulatory and political structures that allow for participation of indigenous people and other local residents in the decision making process as well as the public at large;

AMSA. Recommendation IIB **Engagement with Arctic Communities**: That the Arctic states decide to determine if effective communication mechanisms exist to ensure engagement of their Arctic coastal communities and, where there are none, to develop their own mechanisms to engage and coordinate with the shipping industry, relevant economic activities and Arctic communities (in particular during the planning phase of a new marine activity) to increase benefits and help reduce the impacts from shipping.

ABA IP. Develop the community observation network for adaptation and security (CONAS) to increase the contribution of community-based monitoring and knowledge from Arctic peoples to existing knowledge. (14.5).

ABA IP. Work to develop methods and techniques to survey the use of the Arctic marine ecosystem by Indigenous peoples to better assess the impact of shipping (*Survey of Arctic Indigenous Marine Use AMSA IIA*). (14.6).

AMSP 2004 Strategic Action 7.6.2: Encourage the development of mechanisms to enhance local involvement in the collection of marine information and monitoring

AMSP 2004 Strategic Action 7.6.4: Encourage coastal community pilot projects related to integrated ocean management.

RP3 2013 page 36. Improve knowledge in Arctic incident response through training and engagement of the local community, responders and the maritime industry. Arctic indigenous people should be trained in response, and local communities must participate in response operations.

EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6) para 2. Because they comprise the majority of the local population in many areas of the Arctic, indigenous peoples may be the first to observe and to respond to environmental emergencies in their localities. They, as well as non-indigenous local residents, should be properly trained in response planning and measures in order that they can take the crucial first steps in an emergency situation before other responders can reach the area.

Examples of training initiatives could include:

- basic emergency preparedness training including concepts, simulations, communications and planning
- oil spill response training including planning, assessment of a spill, deployment of equipment for containment and protection, oil recovery, shoreline cleanup, and safety at the spill site
- evacuation training including planning and immediate response simulations

- community response training addressing such issues as coordination and cooperation between community response groups, working as a team, and clarifying responsibilities.

INFORMATION SHARING

Reykjavik 2004: Note with concern the impacts documented by the ACIA that are already felt throughout the region. Climate change and other stressors present a range of challenges for Arctic residents, including indigenous peoples, as well as risks to Arctic species and ecosystems,

Salekhard 2006: **Request** the SAOs to direct the SDWG, drawing on the expertise of other Working Groups, experts and stakeholders, to identify and share adaptation expertise and best practices and possible actions, unique to the needs and conditions of the Arctic, so that indigenous and other residents can better adapt to climate change, and to report on the status of this activity at the 2008 Ministerial meeting, and to make publicly available any results or lessons learned from this undertaking,

Tromsø 2009: **Support** continued international coordination to maximize the legacy of IPY within the following areas: observations, data access and management, access to study areas and infrastructure, education, recruitment and funding, outreach, communication and assessment for societal benefits, and benefits to local and indigenous peoples,

Nuuk 2011: **Direct** SAOs to review the need for an integrated assessment of multiple drivers of Arctic change as a tool for Indigenous Peoples, Arctic residents, governments and industry to prepare for the future, and, based on that review, to make recommendations for consideration by Arctic Council Deputy Ministers at their next meeting of a possible Arctic Change Assessment, including an Arctic Resilience report,

Kiruna 2013: **Note** the work of the Arctic Council in raising global awareness and understanding of the impacts of mercury on the health of people and wildlife in the Arctic, **welcome** the Minamata Convention on Mercury, **appreciate** the reference to the particular vulnerabilities of Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities, **encourage** its swift entry into force along with robust use and emission reduction actions, and **pledge** to assist the evaluation of its effectiveness through continued monitoring and assessments,

AOOGG 3 A PEIA (or similar process) is a screening level review that should contain sufficient detail to permit assessment of whether a proposed activity may have a significant impact and should include: consideration of input from early engagement with local communities potentially impacted from the development.

AOOGG 3.6 Such information, including vital indigenous and traditional knowledge can enhance the understanding of the project on all sides, including its social setting, the stakeholder community and the issue and values that are important to those stakeholders.

AOOGG 6.6 Information gathering and mitigation measures identified at the environmental assessment stage of project planning should be fully utilized for minimizing the environmental impacts associated with transportation of supplies and people to and from offshore operations.

OGA Oil and gas activities and their consequences for the environment and humans should be

given high priority in the future work of the Arctic Council, focussing in particular on: b. research, assessment and guidelines leading to improved management of social and economic impacts on local communities;

- AMSA. Recommendation IIC: **Areas of Heightened Ecological and Cultural Significance:** That the Arctic states should identify areas of heightened ecological and cultural significance in light of changing climate conditions and increasing multiple marine use and, where appropriate, should encourage implementation of measures to protect these areas from the impacts of Arctic marine shipping, in coordination with all stakeholders and consistent with international law.
- ABA. Validity of CBM data; Suspicions of the validity of science-based resource data by Communities, Undervalue of TK on resources by Scientists; no validation of the accuracy of TK related to resources, Possible conflict for Communities in disclosing resource data. These shortcomings can be overcome by careful planning, by explicit consideration of likely biases, and by thorough training and supervision of the participants. (19.4.3.2).
- ABA. Challenges; Delay between information production and use, accessibility and integration. Emphasize analysis and integration between TK and Science. CBM strategy: improving the access to CBM data via improved provision of and access to metadata, modeling and demonstrating integration examples of CBM with scientific monitoring processes (19.4.3.3).
- ABA IP. Promote public training, education and community-based monitoring, where appropriate, as integral elements in conservation and management (15).
- ABA IP. Update CAFF's strategy and guidelines for community-based monitoring, including tools and exploration of how to better integrate this type of monitoring with existing monitoring and ways to use it in early warning systems to detect changes. (15.1).
- CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead:* Ask what kind of knowledge or information is available already; look at prior research first and build on it.
- AMSP 2014 7.4.2. Facilitate coastal community exchanges between Arctic states to improve sharing of knowledge and experiences and to strengthen the dialog with relevant business and industry in the Arctic in order to foster the conservation and sustainable use of the Arctic marine environment.
- AMSP 2004 Strategic Action 7.6.3: Encourage improved communication by ensuring that the latest scientific, human development and economic information is available in forms appropriate for communities; improve two-way communication and access to information (e.g., through websites), and develop protocols for the sharing of information.
- EPPR Guide to Oil Spills Planning and Preparation Pg 11. The coastal environment is the breeding and nursery ground for many species upon which subsistence coastal inhabitants depend. From a human perspective, this coastal/nearshore zone is generally the most sensitive and vulnerable environment in the Arctic. Two primary objectives of regional and local response strategies are to prevent oil from reaching the coast and to protect those resources at risk. Responders should be aware that pelagic ecosystems and resources are critical in the Arctic and that response priorities and objectives should be developed using up-to-date "resource at risk" information, and in consultation with local experts.

- EPPR Guide to Oil Spills Response and implementation Pg 7. The selection of response strategies should be based on scientific principles embodied within the process of Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA): including the option of natural recovery. Responders also should be mindful that spills and response strategies can have significant effects on local and indigenous communities and subsistence users and that these concerns need to be considered in parallel with the NEBA.
- AACA (A) Arctic Resilience Pg 10. By examining environmental conditions from the perspectives of local people, it will be possible to better understand what changes most affect subsistence.
- AACA (A) Pg 16. Outreach could also address issues related to contaminant exposure and Effects.
- AACA (A) The Roles of Traditional Knowledge and Science Pg 19. Scientific information should further be made accessible and understandable to community members and local decision-makers.
- AACA (A) The Roles of Traditional Knowledge and Science pg 19. Indigenous peoples' and Arctic communities' perspectives on the links between environmental observations and climate change must also be made accessible and understandable to those outside the communities, so that long-term experiences and accumulated knowledge, based on the indigenous peoples' permanent residency in the Arctic, are factored into adaptation.
- AACA (A) The Roles of Traditional Knowledge and Science Pg 19. Power relations amongst different knowledge producers and brokers can have an impact on knowledge-based adaptation measures. Assessment processes, though, have the opportunity to engage new actors in knowledge production and policy development for climate change, especially emphasizing the complexity of social, cultural, and political impacts of climate change in different local settings.
- AACA (B) Partners or Stakeholders and their Roles Pg 15. Local and traditional knowledge was recognized as important for the provision of accurate and relevant information on environmental factors, land-use planning policies, infrastructure decisions, population distribution, and broadly, for understanding the significance of climate change impacts on communities and lifestyles.
- AACA (B) Pg 16. The most frequently reported success factors were fairly consistent across activities and countries. These involved positive cooperation between partners and among stakeholder groups, and integrating local and traditional knowledge.
- AACA (B) Effective communication for target audience Pg 18. Various mechanisms such as community meetings, community newspapers, handbooks, brochures, posters and websites or portals were targeted at the local level and for Arctic residents.
- AACA (B) Effective communication for target audience Pg 18. A few initiatives described the use of social media and "YouTube" videos as means to communicate information. Submissions also described the creation of web-based information tools, databases, workbooks, reports and workshops to support practitioners in making decisions for adaptation.
- AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20.

Translating scientific and technical information into language that was meaningful for all partners was a complex task, as was effectively integrating scientific information and traditional knowledge.

AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20. These challenges were especially prevalent for initiatives that involved training and capacity-building activities for practitioners at the local level and when developing strategies for specific sectors.

AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20. Initiatives that specifically aimed to incorporate traditional or local knowledge into adaptation planning and implementation encountered related challenges.

ACIA Policy: Promote the ACIA at the national and local level and explore the use of a variety of methods, languages and partners to engage Arctic residents.

ACIA Policy: Seek to provide Arctic residents and communities with information and knowledge on climate research and monitoring that they require to adapt to Arctic climate change, including taking advantage of new opportunities.

INVOLVED

Iqaluit 1998: Commit to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, and affirm that the goal of the sustainable development program of the Arctic Council is to propose and adopt steps to be taken by the Arctic States to advance sustainable development in the Arctic, including opportunities to protect and enhance the environment, and the economies, cultures and health of indigenous communities and of other inhabitants of the Arctic, as well as to improve the environmental, economic and social conditions of Arctic communities as a whole;

Barrow 2000: 6. Note with satisfaction the results achieved by the Sustainable Development Working Group established at the last Ministerial Meeting, including the Arctic Children and Youth initiative, the Arctic Telemedicine and cultural and eco-tourism projects and the coastal fisheries project under the Council's Sustainable Development Program, and endorse the recommendations contained in the SAO Report to Ministers with respect to the work of the Sustainable Development Working Group; welcome and approve new proposals to conduct a Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic, to develop an International Circumpolar Surveillance system for infectious diseases, to initiate projects on sustainable reindeer husbandry and sustainable development in northern timberline forests;

Salekhard 2006: **Reaffirm** the vital role of Arctic residents, particularly indigenous residents and organizations, in sustainable development, being mindful of potential impacts of modern development on traditional livelihoods,

Salekhard 2006: **Thank** the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat for helping to coordinate the involvement of the Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council,

Tromso 2009: **Decide** to further strengthen the political role of the Arctic Council by having a meeting at deputy Minister level, with representatives of Permanent Participants, to discuss emerging issues between Ministerial meetings,

Tromso 2009: **Welcome** with appreciation the creation of a new Project Steering Group to address contaminants in indigenous peoples' communities in remote areas of the Arctic,

AOOGG 4.3 Whenever appropriate, operators should consider local indigenous populations for contractual monitoring activities as well as drawing upon indigenous and traditional knowledge for the identification of historical environmental extremes and trends.

AOOGG 4.3 Establishment of cooperative relationships with resident indigenous communities for biological sample collection, environmental observation and monitoring, should be pursued.

AACA (B) Pg 16. Finally, it was noted that drawing from the knowledge and experience of earlier or similar initiatives helped ensure the success of a project.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

Declaration 1996: RECOGNIZING the traditional knowledge of the indigenous people of the Arctic and their communities and taking note of its importance and that of Arctic science and research to the collective understanding of the circumpolar Arctic;

Iqaluit 1998: 10. Encourage the Sustainable Development Working Group to take special note of proposals which reflect the importance of traditional and indigenous knowledge and the perspectives of indigenous communities in developing a sustainable future for the Arctic;

Inari 2002: recognize that enhanced monitoring of biodiversity at the circumpolar level, fully utilizing traditional knowledge, is required to detect the impacts of global changes on biodiversity and to enable Arctic communities to effectively respond and adapt to these changes;

Inari 2002: note the methodology of incorporating indigenous knowledge and perspectives into the Assessment;

Inari 2002: approve as a priority project under Iceland's lead, the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) to be developed into a comprehensive knowledge base for the Arctic Council's Sustainable Development Programme and request that traditional knowledge be fully used in this report;

Reykjavik 2004: Welcome the continuing contribution of indigenous and traditional knowledge to research in the Arctic,

Reykjavik 2004: Support the continued cooperation with indigenous peoples of the Arctic, the use of their traditional knowledge of flora and fauna, and efforts toward community-based monitoring of the Arctic's living resources,

Salekhard 2006: **Welcoming** the continuing contribution of indigenous and traditional knowledge to research and culture in the Arctic,

Salekhard 2006: **Welcoming** the continuing contribution of indigenous and traditional knowledge to research and culture in the Arctic,

Salekhard 2006: **Request** the SAOs and the Arctic Council working groups to continue supporting, analyzing and synthesizing Arctic climate research, including the gathering and compilation of indigenous and local knowledge of the effects of climate change, so that the exchange of expertise at the global level through the IPCC can better reflect unique Arctic conditions and that global decision-making can take Arctic needs into account,

Salekhard 2006: **Support** the inclusion of programs initiated by Arctic residents, the effective

- involvement of Arctic indigenous peoples in IPY activities and **recognize** that their traditional and indigenous knowledge is an invaluable component of IPY research.
- Salekhard 2006: **Urge** Member States and other entities to strengthen monitoring and research efforts needed to comprehensively address Arctic change and to promote the establishment of a circumpolar Arctic observing network of monitoring stations with coordinated data handling and information exchange for scientific data, statistics and traditional knowledge as a lasting legacy of the IPY (and as the evolving Arctic component of the Global Earth Observing System of Systems, GEOSS),
- Salekhard 2006: **Support** the continued cooperation with indigenous peoples of the Arctic, welcome the contribution of their traditional knowledge of flora and fauna to the scientific research, and encourage further cooperation in the development of community-based monitoring of the Arctic's living resources,
- Tromso 2009: **Recognize** that education, outreach, scientific research, traditional knowledge and capacity building are major tools to address challenges in Arctic communities and **recommend** that, where relevant, Arctic Council projects include these elements,
- Tromso 2009: **Emphasize** the important role of Arctic indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge in conservation and sustainable use of Arctic biological resources,
- Nuuk 2011: **Reiterate** the importance of the use of Arctic Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and capacity-building initiatives in the planning and implementation of measures to adapt to climate change, **recognize** that climate change and other negative factors have impacted the traditional livelihoods and food safety and security of Arctic Indigenous Peoples and other Arctic residents and communities,
- Nuuk 2011: **Congratulate** the University of the Arctic (UARctic) on its 10th anniversary, **recognize** its contribution in developing specialized education aimed at building capacity and fostering traditional and scientific knowledge relevant to Indigenous Peoples, Arctic communities and policy-makers, and **encourage** continuous support for the UARctic,
- Kiruna 2013: **Recognize** that the use of traditional and local knowledge is essential to a sustainable future in the Arctic, and **decide** to develop recommendations to integrate traditional and local knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council,
- Iqaluit 2015: **5. Recognizing** that the Arctic is an inhabited region with diverse economies, cultures and societies, **further recognizing** the rights of the indigenous peoples and reaffirming our commitment to consult in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned, and also **recognizing** interests of all Arctic inhabitants, and **emphasizing** the unique role played by Arctic indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge in the Arctic Council,
- Iqaluit 2015: **10. Welcome** the recommendations on traditional and local knowledge and recognize the importance of using this knowledge in the work of the Council, **instruct** the Arctic Council to take relevant actions to implement these recommendations, and **note with appreciation** the work done by the Permanent Participants to develop their own principles for the use of traditional knowledge,
- TLK. (i) Continue development on consensus-based guidelines and processes for the more systematic inclusion of traditional and local knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council.
- TLK. (ii) Support the use of consistent terminology regarding traditional and local knowledge throughout the work of the AC.

TLK. (iii) a) At the outset of a project, incorporate traditional and local knowledge considerations into WG proposal templates and/or work plans so that every project proposal or outline describes how it will use TLK in the project, if applicable. If TLK is not applicable, a section of the project proposal or outline must explain why. In doing so, efforts should be made to communicate project goals, objectives, and methods in terminology accessible to non-technical audiences in order to facilitate early identification of potential traditional and local knowledge components. b) At the conclusion of a project, in the final report to SAOs, there will be a requirement to describe how TLK was used in the project and any lessons learned as to how TLK may be better incorporated in the future

TLK. (iv) Include a traditional and local knowledge column in the ACS project tracking tool.

TLK. (v) Develop within Working Group processes an inventory of lessons-learned and best practices for AC projects which integrate traditional and local knowledge components.

TLK. (vi) Recognize/credit traditional and local knowledge holders' and community contributions to AC projects and reports, including co-authorship where appropriate.

TLK. (vii) Establish best practices for communicating the results and findings back to TLK holders, communities, and those that have contributed.

AOOGG 1.5 Project planning, environmental assessments and regulations should take into account indigenous and traditional knowledge when addressing local concerns and developing ways to mitigate possible environmental damage and negative socioeconomic effects

AOOGG 1.6 Management of Arctic oil and gas activities and their effects on the Arctic offshore and near shore areas requires participation of governments, the public, non-governmental organizations and operators. In order to implement these Guidelines, institutional mechanisms or capabilities are required at the local, national and regional levels to:

- make sure that scientific, technical and indigenous traditional knowledge are available to the processes and are effectively used

AOOGG 2.4 incorporate local and traditional knowledge into the decision-making process including the initial siting studies and disposition of resource use rights. For example, ethnological expert studies are being used in Russia in which scientific and local knowledge are combined;

AOOGG 3 When monitoring biodiversity the best available knowledge, including indigenous and traditional knowledge should be employed. Independent scientific peer review and public input should be used to assure program quality.

AOOGG 3 Sources of Information:

Data for EIA purposes may be gathered from existing sources (scientific literature, databases, registers, indigenous and traditional knowledge, public hearings and comments, etc.) and necessary additional information may be obtained through baseline investigations or monitoring programs.

AOOGG 3 As part of an SEA it is recommended that all available regional baseline monitoring information be used, as well as meaningful stakeholder and public involvement, and incorporation of indigenous traditional ecological knowledge.

AOOGG 6.7 Where appropriate, indigenous and traditional knowledge should be used in

training programs.

AOG R 17: The ways in which local and indigenous knowledge has been and can be used in project planning, environmental assessment and monitoring, and regulatory decision-making should be evaluated to determine how best to involve such knowledge and its holders.

AMSA. Recommendation IIA: **Survey of Arctic Indigenous Marine Use:** That the Arctic states should consider conducting surveys on Arctic marine use by indigenous communities where gaps are identified to collect information for establishing up-to-date baseline data to assess the impacts from Arctic shipping activities.

AOR. The Arctic states in cooperation with the Arctic Council should assist, as appropriate, the Permanent Participants with the documentation of current and historical a) timing and geographical extent of local uses of the marine environment, and b) levels of traditional marine resources harvests, taking into account the differing documentation needs and capacities of Arctic states.

ABA IP. Recognize the value of traditional ecological knowledge and work to further integrate it into the assessment, planning and management of Arctic biodiversity (14).

ABA IP. Develop recommendations for the integration of traditional and local knowledge into the work of the Arctic Council. (14.1).

ABA IP. Complete traditional knowledge component of the ABA by preparing a report on traditional knowledge on biodiversity change in the North American Arctic. (14.2).

ABA IP. Prepare a report on lessons learned on the inclusion of traditional knowledge in CAFF's activities. (14.3).

ABA IP. Seek ways to enhance the integration of traditional and local knowledge, including follow-up to the recommendations from the *Iqaluit Declaration* (Action 14.1), and encourage co-production of knowledge methodologies (14.7).

CBM HB. 4.1 *Make it relevant to communities:* Indigenous and Traditional knowledge can only exist if people use it. Community based monitoring is one of the means to entice people to use traditional knowledge. By paying more attention to their environment and taking pride in their work, communities develop a feeling of ownership of and control over the consequences of the use of their environment.

AMSP 2014 7.1.1. Strengthen scientific cooperation and joint monitoring among the Arctic states, and with other states, organizations and stakeholders involved in Arctic research or traditional and local knowledge, with a focus on prioritizing research issues, filling knowledge gaps, and developing mechanisms to share and exchange observational data.

AMSP 2014 7.1.2. Improve, synthesize, and respond to emerging knowledge across all disciplines and sectors to include government, academic and industry information, and traditional and local knowledge.

AMSP 2014 7.1.5. Enhance local involvement in the collection of information and monitoring of the marine environment including by using traditional and local knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council

AMSP 2014 7.4.4. In cooperation with the Permanent Participants, encourage engagement, as appropriate, with indigenous peoples organizations and bodies, that have specialized in traditional knowledge and that can inform the work of the Arctic Council in the protection of the marine environment and in enhance the well-being and the capacity of

Arctic inhabitants, including Arctic indigenous peoples to deal with a changing Arctic and increased activity.

- AMSP 2004 Strategic Action 7.1.2: Evaluate and incorporate, as appropriate, traditional ecological knowledge and community-based scientific monitoring in marine research, assessments and reports; involve indigenous and local people and consult communities in the distribution and use of the information.
- EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6) para 3. Indigenous people's traditional, ecological and local knowledge should be regarded as a valuable component of their participation in the development of preparedness and response plans.
- EPPR Guide to Oil Spills. Planning a NEBA Strategy for Ice-Covered Water Pg 32. For application in ice-covered waters, in addition to representation from regulators, environmental resource managers, health authorities, technical specialists in oil spill response technologies, and the scientific community, the NEBA process should include the input of regional representatives. Local traditional knowledge is a crucially important source of information on the spatial and seasonal distribution of regional harvesting activities and the identification of critical populations/stocks of fish, birds and mammals upon which regional communities depend.
- AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 7. Climate change adaptation activities should also include training of local Arctic leaders, based on the best available adaptation knowledge, drawing from scientific and traditional and experience-based knowledge.
- AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 7. Community-based monitoring appears to be one of the means to encourage people to use traditional knowledge, which helps to promote a sense of ownership and control over consequences of the use of their environment.
- AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 7. Furthermore, employing community members allows for increased opportunities to facilitate traditional knowledge exchange.
- AACA (A) Pg 16. Outreach and education should use traditional knowledge as a method of addressing health impacts on the general population.
- AACA (A) The Roles of Traditional Knowledge and Science Pg 18. The scientific base for adaptation options should always be balanced with and respect traditional and indigenous knowledge forms. The way forward is to combine different knowledge forms for climate change adaptation in a complementary manner, in order to ensure that knowledge production and application is not an exclusionary process.
- AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 17. Local and traditional knowledge was underlined as important for the provision of accurate information on local conditions such as environmental factors, land use planning policies, infrastructure quality, population distribution, social change and overall, to fully understand the reality of climate change impacts at the community level.
- AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 17. Local and traditional knowledge was seen to be pivotal for initiatives whose goals were to support the maintenance of traditional livelihoods like subsistence economies, commercial fishing and hunting, and reindeer herding.

AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 17. Interviews, surveys, focus groups and workshops were frequently cited mechanisms to collect local and traditional knowledge.

AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 17. A community-based study design was an effective means to ensure local engagement at the outset and helped solidify buy-in for the delivery of the project.

AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 17. "Internal expertise" was often identified as a contributor to success for projects that benefitted from local and traditional knowledge.

AACA (B) Integrating local and traditional knowledge Pg 18. The success of many adaptation initiatives depended upon the ability of a partnership arrangement to integrate local and traditional knowledge with scientific data and technical expertise.

AACA (B) Focus on particular success or challenge factors 35. The inclusion of traditional and/or local knowledge was also cited as important but, more specific details on how best to do this in the context of implementing adaptation measures could be helpful.

ACIA Policy: Implement, as appropriate, adaptive management strategies for Arctic ecosystems, making use of local and indigenous knowledge and participation, review nature conservation and land and resource use policies and programmes, and to the extent possible reduce risks related to infrastructure damage, permafrost degradation, floods and coastal erosion, taking into account costs and benefits.

Qualities of Communication

CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE

Salekhard 2006: **Welcome** the Conference on establishing the cultural dimension of cooperation of the AC member states (17-18 January, 2006, Khanty-Mansiysk) and its Declaration, stipulating the need for enhanced cultural interaction between the indigenous peoples and national governments as an indispensable input into the sustainable development of the Arctic region,

Salekhard 2006: **Encourage** Member States and other parties to support the cultural diversity of the Arctic and especially uphold and revitalize the indigenous languages, **support** the Arctic Indigenous Languages Symposium and **welcome** further projects in this important field,

Tromso 2009: **Recognize** the urgent need for action to support Arctic cultures and reduce the loss of Arctic indigenous languages and take into consideration recommendations developed at the Arctic Indigenous Languages Symposium,

Iqaluit 2015: **12. Recognize** the importance of Arctic indigenous languages in empowering Arctic communities, and look forward to continuous efforts to assess and promote Arctic indigenous languages through the Arctic Council,

Iqaluit 2015: **20. Welcome** the work of the Arctic Council on reindeer herding and youth, and further welcome the promotion of food culture and leadership opportunities for indigenous youth,

Iqaluit 2015: **49. Welcome** efforts to work with the youth of the Arctic states and request that

this work continue and be strengthened, and **recognize** the need to focus on indigenous youth concerning the development and preservation of their culture, language, mental and physical health, and leadership qualities,

AOOGG 1.6 Management of Arctic oil and gas activities and their effects on the Arctic offshore and near shore areas requires participation of governments, the public, non-governmental organizations and operators. In order to implement these Guidelines, institutional mechanisms or capabilities are required at the local, national and regional levels to:

- facilitate regional activities and mechanisms that best suit the regional physical, biological and socioeconomic environments, and potential regional impacts;
- promote communication between operators, government bodies and communities that is conducted in culturally appropriate ways and in local languages

AOOGG 1.6 Efforts to establish effective communication with local residents for all processes involved in oil and gas activities should make sure that:

- technical terms and ideas are clearly presented and are not lost in translation to another language;
- adequate advance notice is given of public consultation meetings that take into account local communities harvesting, hunting and fishing annual schedules

AOOGG 2.2 In planning and executing offshore oil and gas operations, necessary measures should be taken, in consultation with neighboring indigenous communities, to recognize and accommodate the cultural heritage, values, practices, rights and resource use of indigenous residents. Arctic States, in cooperation with the oil and gas industry, should address the economic, social, health and educational needs based on equal partnership with indigenous people.

AOOGG 2.2 All phases of oil and gas activity should avoid disturbance of historic or prehistoric resources including archeological and sacred sites, historic shipwrecks and other potentially important cultural sites.

AOOGG 3 An SEA should contain a summary in non-technical language, assisted with figures and diagrams, of the information specified above. If need be, other means of displaying this information, based on cultural heritage of the local and indigenous residents should be prepared;

CBM HB. 4.2.1 Anticipate competition: find out what else is happening in the community: Some communities, especially the ones with relatively easy access, “enjoy” popularity among researchers. If the project plan calls for work in such a community, it is useful to determine if other projects are planning their activities in the same timeframe. When a community is inundated with research projects residents may not want to participate in yet another project, regardless of the perceived benefits. There may also be a competition for the few individuals available to work on projects.

CBM HB 4.2.1 Communicate effectively: make it a priority: Communication between all collaborators and partners is essential. A communication plan should be developed early in the project and, if possible, dedicated personnel should be selected or hired. For the programs that originated outside of communities and with only marginal initial consultations with the residents, starting on the right foot with the communities may make or break the project. Below are some suggestions about how to approach such

communication, including the most extreme situation when researchers are new to the community and don't have strong ties there. It goes without saying that researchers should learn as much as possible about potential participating communities, including their culture and administrative structure before contacting that community. What materials to prepare: Describe the project in a simple language using visual aids, such as graphics and photos. Emphasize the links between the project goal and issues of concern in the community and be open to modify the project to reflect community's recommendations. Show how the researchers will be reporting the results of the work back to the community and how the results may be used by the community. Prepare a realistic budget for the work in the community based on actual costs of "doing business" in this community (find out in advance rate of rent, salaries, communication cost, etc.)

CBM HB 4.2.1 Who to contact: Find out the government structure and direct your first inquiries to that individual or body and be persistent in getting a response from them. (See Appendix 3. for more information on local and indigenous governments in the Arctic countries). Use local media where appropriate to make introductions and short presentations.

CBM HB 4.2.1 How to contact: Realize that in rural and indigenous communities people may have a different way/protocol for what is appropriate. Don't get discouraged if your attempts to communicate are not reciprocated. Find an authority figure who may introduce you to the community and show some support for your project.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 2: These materials should be concise and visually appealing (brochures, posters).

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 2: Slide shows and short videos are excellent media as well.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 3: If necessary, material should be translated into local languages.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 3: Presentations should not be limited to talks and reports. If the budget permits, films and books should be considered.

AACA (B) Effective communication for target audience Pg 18. Easily understood messages and communication in indigenous languages were frequently mentioned as factors for successful awareness-raising activities.

AACA (B) Effective communication for target audience Pg 18. Written communications were often translated into a number of local languages.

TRANSPARENCY

Inari 2002: emphasize the importance of continued dialogue on the consequences of climate change and on policy measures among national governments, indigenous and other local communities, regional administrations, the business community and scientific experts with the aim for a transparent and open process, and of enhancing early capacity building to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change;

CBM HB 4.2.1 Planning. A project developer should strive to ensure that:

- The data is deposited where it can be easily retrieved by potential users.
- The terms of the data use are clearly spelled out and reflect local requirements in addition to all applicable national laws.
- Metadata is created and is broadly available.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Engage in on-going communication: Regular reporting is important in all project phases.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. For on-going monitoring projects, it is important to present overall findings and results of the monitoring regularly.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 1: After all activities have been completed, a simple letter of appreciation sent to all participants in the community will acknowledge the value of their contribution and will inform them about the time line for project results and final reports.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 1: If appropriate, town-hall meetings and presentations to local authorities should be organized.

AACA (A) Pg 16. Promoting education, outreach and communication of the research and findings in key reports is important for stakeholders. (pg 16)

RESPECT

Declaration 1996: AFFIRMING our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, including recognition of the special relationship and unique contributions to the Arctic of indigenous people and their communities;

Barrow 2000: Emphasizing the essential role played by Arctic communities and Arctic indigenous inhabitants in all aspects of the future of the Arctic,

Barrow 2000: Acknowledging the unique role played in the Council and all of its subsidiary bodies by the Permanent Participants,

Barrow 2000: acknowledge the establishment of circumpolar monitoring networks for key elements of Arctic biodiversity, encourage the efforts of CAFF and AMAP towards integrating their monitoring initiatives, and encourage the evaluation of the conservation value of the sacred sites of indigenous inhabitants as a component of the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network;

Inari 2002: welcome the reaffirmation by the WSSD of the vital role of the indigenous peoples in sustainable development;

Tromsø 2009: **Recognizing** the rights of indigenous peoples and the interests of all Arctic residents, and emphasizing the engagement of indigenous peoples as being fundamental to addressing circumpolar challenges and opportunities,

Nuuk 2011: **Recognizing** that the Arctic is first and foremost an inhabited region with diverse economies and societies and the importance of continued sustainable development of Arctic communities, **recognizing** the rights of indigenous peoples and interests of all Arctic residents, and **emphasizing** the continued engagement of indigenous peoples and communities as a fundamental strength of the Council,

Kiruna 2013: **Recognizing** that the Arctic is first and foremost an inhabited region with diverse economies, cultures and societies, further recognizing the rights of the indigenous peoples and interests of all Arctic inhabitants, and emphasizing that a fundamental strength of the Council is the unique role played by Arctic indigenous peoples,

Kiruna 2013: **Acknowledge** the importance of indigenous peoples' traditional ways of life to their economic wellbeing, culture and health, and **request** Senior Arctic Officials to recommend ways to increase awareness regionally and globally on traditional ways of

life of the Arctic indigenous peoples and to **present** a report on this work at the next Ministerial meeting in 2015,

Iqaluit 2015: **11. Acknowledge** the importance of indigenous peoples' traditional ways of life to their economic wellbeing, culture, nutrition and health, and **welcome** the work done on this issue,

CBM HB. 4.1 *Respect communities*: Learn about the community's life cycle and respect their schedule.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Respect communities*: Don't force the project if there is no interest in the community.

CBM HB. 4.1 *Respect communities*: Respect gender roles accepted in the community but don't overlook women as they are the key to the knowledge on many subsistence activities.

TRUST

CBM HB. 4.1 *Plan ahead*: Think long-term, economize, and move slowly. Start with a small project or a pilot that can be built on later.

AACA (A) Arctic Inhabitants, Traditional Knowledge and Local Leadership Pg 7. In order to monitor and/or to conduct research in Arctic communities, building relationships with community leaders, organizations, and spending time in the community allows for greater success.

Processes of Communication

NOTIFICATION

INFORMING

AOOGG 1.6 Efforts to establish effective communication with local residents for all processes involved in oil and gas activities should make sure that:

- terminology is consistent;
- summaries as well as the complete documents are available in advance of public review and comment meetings; and

AOOGG 3.6 To ensure that various deliberative processes protect social and environmental values, timely release and dissemination of critical information to potentially affected parties is essential.

AOOGG 3.6 In order to ensure that local communities are informed and involved in all appropriate phases, alternative methods for communicating information such as translation into indigenous languages, multimedia, radio, TV, public meetings, etc. should be explored

CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. External project communication is as necessary as internal communication. Whenever possible, media, conference, local meetings and events should be used to inform the public about the project.

CONSULTATION

Declaration 1996: DESIRING further to provide a means for promoting cooperative activities to

address Arctic issues requiring circumpolar cooperation, and to ensure full consultation with and the full involvement of indigenous people and their communities and other inhabitants of the Arctic in such activities;

Declaration 1996: The category of Permanent Participation is created to provide for active participation and full consultation with the Arctic indigenous representatives within the Arctic Council.

Iqaluit 1998: The category of Permanent Participation is created to provide for active participation and full consultation with the Arctic indigenous representatives within the Arctic Council. The Council acknowledges and appreciates the contributions of the Permanent Participants: the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, and the contributions from Observers, in the work and programs of the Arctic Council.

Iqaluit 1998: 11. Welcome, and are pleased to announce, the establishment of a University of the Arctic, a university without walls, as proposed by a working group of the Circumpolar Universities Association. We note the kind offer of Finland to support the interim secretariat. We encourage the working group to continue its efforts and to consult with northern educational and indigenous authorities and colleges. We look forward to further reports on this issue and to seeking ways to promote the success of this initiative;

Inari 2002: take note of recommendations generated by projects on timberline forests, sustainable reindeer husbandry and sacred sites and encourage further dialogue among stakeholders on this basis;

Inari 2002: acknowledge the need to pay particular attention to the impact of development and the use of natural resources on the traditional sources of livelihood of indigenous peoples and their communities.

Reykjavik 2004: Request the working groups, lead countries and/or organizations to communicate with Permanent Participants at the early stages of new projects regarding their interest and possible involvement in the project's design, financing, management and implementation,

Reykjavik 2004: Continue to explore, in their respective states, ways and means to better ensure Permanent Participants' active participation and full consultation in the Arctic Council and to continue the dialogue on the issue within the Arctic Council,

Salekhard 2006: **Encourage** all involved parties to make sure that industrial and research activities are conducted taking into consideration the interests of the Arctic Indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents,

Tromsø 2009: **Welcome** the Washington Ministerial Declaration¹ highlighting the International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008, an internationally coordinated scientific research and observation campaign in polar regions that for the first time considered the human dimension and concerns of local and indigenous peoples and engaged Arctic residents,

AOOGG 2.3 Advanced information collection and analysis may permit improved consultation and dialogue to proactively avoid conflicts as well as target enhanced socio-economic impact analysis where required.

AOOGG 3 Consultation should also include input from local communities and interested parties for risk criteria analysis.

AOOGG 3.6 Consultation is an effective dialogue between and amongst regulators, potential operators and stakeholders. In general, consultation should commence at the planning stage and continue throughout the lifetime of a project.

AOOGG 3.6 Some guiding principles promote effective consultation include:

- effective consultation is two-way;
- identifying and building relationships with potential consultees can take considerable time;
- consultation programmes are integral to project planning and decisions making;
- there are limits to the consultation process; and
- consultation should be open and transparent

AOOGG 3.6 States should consult and cooperate with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to understand and integrate their needs and concerns with any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources, such as oil and gas.

AOOGG 8 Decommissioning plans should be developed in consultation with the competent authorities and stakeholders, including indigenous residents, fishing groups and other interested parties.

AOG R4: Prior to opening new geographical areas for oil and gas exploration and development, or constructing new infrastructure for transporting oil and gas, local residents including indigenous communities should be consulted to ensure that their interests are considered, negative impacts are minimized and advantage is taken of opportunities afforded by the activity, especially during the early, intensive phases of development and construction.

AMSP 2014 7.4.5. Strengthen efforts on information, education and outreach with Arctic indigenous peoples and other residents regarding the effects of climate change to strengthen resilience and approaches to adaptation.

DECISION MAKING

Inari 2002: acknowledge the role of the Permanent Participants in developing Arctic Council policies of regional and global significance.

Salekhard 2006: **Stress** the importance of enhancing well-being and eradicating poverty among the indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents, and the need for their inclusion in decision-making in relation to policy planning and implementation. In this context it is important to facilitate closer cooperation at the regional and local levels,

AMSP 2014 7.4.1. Improve meaningful engagement of Arctic indigenous peoples and other Arctic inhabitants in relevant decisions, including through the consideration and use of traditional and local knowledge (TLK) in avoiding or mitigating negative environmental, subsistence, and cultural impacts, as well as in maintaining or increasing well-being and socioeconomic opportunities.

EPPR Guide to Oil Spills Response and Implementation Pg 10. The application of proven response decision-making through some form of Unified Command and spill management structure is no different for a spill in ice than in more temperate waters:

the fundamental precepts and priorities remain the same. Subsistence issues may have a higher priority than in temperate zones. (10)

Available Support & Tools

LOGISTICS

RESOURCES

Iqaluit 1998: 29. Request Arctic States to consider the financial questions involved in securing the participation of the Permanent Participants in the work of the Arctic Council and in the operations of the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat. We acknowledge with appreciation the generous financial support by Denmark, Greenland and Canada to the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat;

Barrow 2000: acknowledge the establishment of circumpolar monitoring networks for key elements of Arctic biodiversity, encourage the efforts of CAFF and AMAP towards integrating their monitoring initiatives, and encourage the evaluation of the conservation value of the sacred sites of indigenous inhabitants as a component of the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network;

Barrow 2000: 23. Note the financial and other requirements for participation of Permanent Participants in the work of the Council, recognize the contribution of the Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS) in that regard, and furthermore acknowledge the financial contributions of Canada, Denmark and Norway to the IPS;

Salekhard 2006: **Request** the SAOs and the AC working groups to continue to develop and implement cooperative projects, as appropriate, with a view to enhance the capacity of indigenous and other Arctic residents to adapt to environmental, economic and social changes and enable them to benefit from the results of scientific research,

Salekhard 2006: **Emphasize** the need for improving living conditions, promoting economic opportunities in the Arctic and strengthening Arctic communities through measures such as capacity-building, education and research,

Salekhard 2006: **Continue** to explore, in their respective states, ways and means, including funding, to better ensure Permanent Participants' active participation and full consultation in the Arctic Council and to continue the dialogue on the issue within the Arctic Council,

Tromso 2009: **Acknowledge** that indigenous peoples in the Arctic are taking a leading role to use best available traditional and scientific knowledge to help understand and adapt to challenges related to climate change and other challenges in their societies, and **welcome** initiatives to build the capacity of indigenous peoples,

Tromso 2009: **Recognize** the importance of providing adequate funding to Permanent Participants to support their preparations for, and participation in, the Arctic Council and its Working Groups,

Tromso 2009: **Request** Member States to further explore ways and mean to enhance the participation of Permanent Participants in the activities of the Arctic Council,

Nuuk 2011: **Reiterate** the need to finance circumpolar cooperation, as well as the importance

- of providing adequate funding to Permanent Participants to support their preparations for, and participation in, the Arctic Council, the working groups, task forces and Arctic Council projects,
- AMSA. The Arctic states should, as appropriate, support indigenous peoples' efforts to identify and promote successful strategies that Arctic communities have developed for perpetuating traditional activities while engaging in new opportunities.
- CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Provide adequate training: Any community based monitoring activities that call for community members' participation should plan on sufficient time and adequate funding for training.
- CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. While it is sometimes easier to bring all participants to a centrally located city, one-on-one training in the community may be more efficient.
- CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. In indigenous cultures, learning is achieved through observing and practicing, not taking notes in a classroom.
- CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Project leaders or senior staff should be able to visit communities over the course of the project for continuous training and trouble shooting.
- CBM HB 4.2.2 Implementation. Training should not be seen as a one-time workshop. Manuals are helpful but they cannot be a substitute for personal training.
- EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6) para 4. By utilizing local resources in responding to emergencies, indigenous peoples and communities are involved as allies in providing their abilities and knowledge in planning and responding as part of the solution, and the initial response time is speeded up in most cases. Respect for land claims and provisions for indigenous peoples employment are also factors for consideration in applying local resources.
- AACA (A) Pg 17. Capacity building initiatives are needed by indigenous peoples and Arctic communities, as an adaptive measure to climate change adaptation as well as emphasizing the need for capacity building for reindeer herding youth in indigenous communities in the face of climate change and changing land use in the Arctic.
- AACA (A) Pg 17. Reports identified that capacity building should be developed with a focus on communities helping themselves rather than people outside of the Arctic coming in to communities to build capacity.
- AACA (B) Pg 16. Long-term reliable funding was also commonly cited as a factor contributing to success.
- AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20. Practical considerations like the extra time and resources required to access residents and other stakeholders were noted.
- AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20. "Consultation fatigue," especially in small communities, was cited as a barrier.
- AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 20. Workshops were mentioned as useful to garner this input; however, these may require substantial resources to support meaningful participation.
- AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 21. Generally, the number of conversations and amount of effort required to achieve a common vision and a commitment to an initiative's objectives were cited as challenging.

AACA (B) Challenges: Communication among partners and with implementers Pg 21. The types of difficulties in communication noted above were thought to contribute to a lack of buy-in by crucial partners or to not reaching the target audience for the initiative.

AACA (B) Challenges: Lack of capacity Pg 22. ... insufficient capacity at many levels was identified as a significant challenge. This challenge was prevalent for smaller and isolated communities in that did not have the necessary skills, expertise or the ability to obtain training and relevant information to make adaptation decisions.

ACIA Policy: Work closely with Arctic residents, including indigenous and local communities, to help them to adapt to and manage the environmental, economic and social impacts of climate change and ultraviolet radiation change. Adaptation needs will vary. Arctic residents may need inter alia enhanced access to information, decision makers, and institutional capacity building to safeguard their health, culture and well-being.

Legal Obligations

GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT

SELF-GOVERNMENT

CONSULTATION

ACCOUNTABILITY

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 2: Approximately within one month, project summary materials and any results available at this time should be delivered to the community.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 3: Presentation of final project product(s) should be done in the communities, preferably by the project lead within a reasonable time after the activities are completed.

CBM HB 4.2.3 Reporting. Step 3: Whenever possible, recommendations on how the results of the research may be of use to the communities should be developed.